Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the pending paragraph beginning on page 1, line 11 with the following paragraph:

The present invention relates generally to the detection of leaks, and more particularly to the detection of leaks through sealed areas, regions or members (referred to as seal) [[seals]] of aircrafts. Airplanes are pressurized at certain altitudes to maintain the comfort level of the passengers and crew, to ensure passengers and crew can breath and other factors. In order to maintain this pressurization, the passenger and crew compartments must be sufficiently air tight that pressurization can be maintained.

Please replace the pending paragraph beginning on page 1, line 30 with the following paragraph:

Similarly, seals on ships, boats, some manufacturing equipment, some engines, and many other seals are designed not to leak. However, sometimes components forming the seal are improperly manufactured, manufactured with flaws, are installed incorrectly, [[ware]] wear over time and other such factors that result in seals not being tight and leaking.

Please replace the pending paragraph beginning on page 3, line 2 with the following paragraph:

The present invention advantageously addresses the needs above as well as other needs by providing systems, apparatuses and methods for use in determining if a sealed area, region, or member (referred to below as a seal) [[seal]] is failing. One embodiment provides a method for use in determining if a seal leaks. The method includes sealing a seal, exposing the seal on a first side to a luminescent solution, generating a light at a first wavelength, directing the light to impinge on at least a portion of a second side of the seal, and determining if the luminescent solution passed the seal to the second side of the seal. The method can, in some embodiments, further include altering an atmospheric pressure on a first side of the seal prior to the exposing of the seal to the luminescent solution, and releasing the pressure on the first side of the seal prior to directing the light along the second side of the seal.

Please replace the pending paragraph beginning on page 6, line 17 with the following paragraph:

The present invention provides methods and apparatuses for determining if a sealed area, region, or member (referred to below as a seal) [[seal]] is failing. Some embodiments are particularly advantageous for testing seals on aircrafts. Aircrafts have many seals. For example, seals around windows, seals around doors, and other seals. It is important that when these seals are closed, a secure seal is maintain, and preferably without leaks.

Please replace the pending paragraph beginning on page 13, line 16 with the following paragraph:

Because the viewing or emitted light filters 134 (see FIGS. 1 and 2) are separate from the light source, more than one operator can be equipped with emitted light filters further speeding the process of inspecting a surface. In some embodiments, the ~~detection~~ apparatus 150 can additionally be implemented as a handheld device for closer examination of surfaces.

Please replace the pending paragraph beginning on page 15, line 15 with the following paragraph:

FIG. 4 depicts a simplified block diagram of an apparatus 180 for use in scanning a surface for contaminants according to one embodiment of the present invention. The scanning apparatus 180 includes a light source 182 that generates a light 184. The light impinges on one or more of a plurality of filters 190-197 or other optical elements for conditioning the light [[182]] 184. A plurality of filters [[191]] 190-197 can be utilized in combination to achieve the desired transmit light at the desired wavelength or wavelengths. The filters 190-197 filter the light to provide a transmitted light 186 at predefined wavelengths. The filters can be sequentially rotated or transitioned into the light path to sequentially produce a plurality of transmit beams

186 at different wavelengths. In one embodiment, the filters 190-197 are secured with a beam 188. The beam allows each filter to rotate individually into and out of alignment with the light source 182. The transmitted light beams 186 can be directed onto a surface to scan for any number of contaminants on the surface. Other devices can be utilized to achieve the desired wavelength such as adjustable gradients and other devices.